

railways should be economically operated, that employees should render efficient labor for all the time for which they are paid, and that the artificial "pyramiding" of wages, which under the present rules has resulted in large waste, should cease.

The board's recognition of collective bargaining is not that as interpreted by the unions, the committee said. Labor has taken the position that collective bargaining meant national bargaining, while the railways say the board "has recognized the fact that large collective bargaining consists of negotiations between each railway and its own employees."

Views of Workers' Adviser

W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist of the railway employees, said: "The decision can scarcely be over-emphasized both in its bearing upon the transportation industry and the general labor situation. It has set the standard for what should constitute a basis of procedure for relations between capital and labor in all forms of mining and manufacturing by which they might unite in a joint effort to receive and accelerate production."

It stands out in strong contrast to the alleged "open shop" movement and practically serves notice that anti-union shop shall not prevail in the transportation industry. In this aspect the decision is a repudiation of the point of view of the small but aggressive group of railroad executives who thought they saw in this case an opportunity to inject the so-called "open shop" movement into the railway situation."

HOOVER SAYS RAIL RATES MUST GO DOWN

Industry and Agriculture Demand Cuts, He Asserts.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A speedy lowering of railroad rates was urged as an essential to agriculture and industry by Secretary Hoover to-day, speaking at the conference of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He said:

"Unless we can look forward to some drop in rates we shall rewrite the whole industrial geography of the United States. Railroad rates bear an intricate relation to our national prosperity, and unless they are lowered quickly there will be a decided shifting of agricultural industry."

The present rate on a bushel of grain from Missouri to New York is 20 cents, against 10 cents for grain from Argentina to New York. A continuation of this condition would change the granary base from the central States of the West to foreign shores.

"America should take a lesson from Europe, where the conversion of agricultural States into industrial centers because of the war had in some instances imperiled their national defense."

"We cannot have the United States dependent on overseas for its food supply," he declared, adding that it was of "primary necessity" for the nation to look after the protection of the agricultural interests and see that they developed along with industrial growth."

Mr. Hoover said that the growth of the cooperative marketing associations, as they would solve many present day problems.

Chairman Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission, another speaker, said that material saving in railway operating expenses, "with justice to both sides," should result from the decision yesterday by the Railroad Labor Board.

PARIS DOCTOR SLAIN

BY JEALOUS WIFE

Unwritten Law Plea Likely to Win Her Release.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 15.

Paris is absorbed in the tragedy of Dr. Juguier, a distinguished alienist, who was slain last evening in his apartment in the Place St. Michel by his wife in a fit of jealous fury after she had found a letter in his pocket addressed to another woman with whom he had been friendly for a year and from which she believed they were preparing to flee together.

To-day the woman in the case, who is a dentist in the state hospital of which the physician was the head, was examined by the police. She admitted relations with Juguier, but indignantly denied that an elopement had been planned.

The wife, who fired four shots from the doctor's army revolver, is prostrated now and remorseful. The unwritten law plea will probably win the woman's release. Influential lawyers and newspapers already are pleading for her provisional liberty.

COMMUNISTS EXPECT MAY DAY SOLEMNITY

Caution Against Hurting Religious Feelings.

STOCKHOLM, April 15.—The Communist party of Russia has issued a May Day proclamation, which says in its opening paragraph: "The heavy burden of war has given this feast of the proletariat a serious character, but the Red army has crushed the international counter-revolution, and we cannot give the occasion greater solemnity."

The proclamation concludes: "When organizing celebrations one must omit everything likely to hurt the religious feelings and traditions of those who have not yet emancipated themselves from religion."

By the Associated Press.

RIGA, Latvia, April 15.—Russia must maintain her military strength, in spite of the fact that fighting has ceased on all fronts, as the period of transition from war to peace is one rife with danger, says a resolution adopted at a conference of army commissaries and commanders at Moscow.

Reports reaching this city indicate there is fear of new disorders in Bolshevik Russia. The organization of the new "international army" has been commenced. This force will replace the old Soviet army and will be made the basis of the military strength which will be available to enforce the dictates of the Third International.

PALESTINE PERMITS CHANGE OF NAME

Decree Made Necessary by Action of Immigrants.

JERUSALEM, April 14 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—The administration has made public a decree which has made possible a change of names desired, provided the change is duly advertised in the Official Gazette. The decree was made necessary by the continuous adoption of Hebrew names by newly arriving immigrants.

The Jewish labor organization has applied for permission to open a workmen's bank, with \$40,000 as the initial capital.

Pinchas Rutenberg, the engineer, announced to-day that within a few days his plan for electrification of Jaffa, Tel-Aviv and Petach-Tikvah will be completed.

DECISION PRAISED BY RAIL MEN HERE

Cuyler, Alexander, Hayden and Kerr Believe It Is Fair to All.

SEE BETTER SERVICE

Cut in Wages Is Indicated by 26 Cases to Come Up Monday.

STOCKS REFLECT ACTION

Carriers Show Buoyancy on Exchange and Rise an Average of 2.42 Points.

The decision of the United States Railroad Labor Board to arbitrate the national agreements between railroads and their employees was declared yesterday by rail executives and bankers to be the first long step toward rehabilitation of the railroad system.

The decision cuts one of the grating and pinching shackles thrown about the railroads during Federal control, and which, since the necessity for war time regulations has passed, has left the roads in a cramped position, bound to the letter and spirit of a law written for war time conditions.

The great victory for the roads lies in the recognition of their contention that the railroad workers are no longer employees of a national railroad system, as during the war, but of some 1,200 separate companies.

The national agreements were framed by Edward D. Hines, Director General of Railroads. The agreements were entered into with the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The "Big Four" brotherhoods were not parties to them and declared recently for regional instead of national agreements.

When Agreements Were Made.

The agreements with the six shopcraft unions were made effective October 20, 1918; with maintenance of way employees on December 16, 1919; with brotherhood of clerks, January 1, 1920; with brotherhood of firemen and engineers, January 15, 1920, and with brotherhood of railway signalmen, February 1, 1920. The decision is regarded as paving the way for a substantial reduction in railroad operating expenses.

Twenty-six cases, submitted by as many roads, in which the plea is made that the roads be permitted to reduce wages, are now before the United States Railroad Labor Board. These consolidated cases will be heard Monday. Eight hours have been allowed for each side to present its case. A decision may be expected by April 20.

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Cuyler Praises Decision.

Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, said yesterday: "This decision recognizes the two fundamental principles of efficient and economical railway operation, namely: 1. That it should not be governed by rigid and uniform rules for the country as a whole regardless of wide local variations and conditions; and 2. That it is essential that direct relations be reestablished between each railroad and its own employees."

"However," continued Mr. Cuyler, "it is still necessary that the negotiations between each railroad and its own employees shall result in rules and working conditions conducive to efficient and economical operation. It will be necessary to discard many practices instituted during the war period."

"It can safely say that the railroads desire nothing unreasonable. With compliance on all sides with the spirit and intent of the decision of the Railroad Labor Board we should be at the beginning of a substantially better and more efficient working conditions on the railroads."

"I am sure that every railroad management most earnestly hopes that at the conferences there will grow a better feeling and a renewed determination to make the American transportation service an effective instrument for the promotion of our national prosperity."

James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, said: "Enunciation by a Government agency of the broad principles of honesty in work and fair treatment both ways as a basis for negotiations is the most favorable development we have had since emergency legislation separated railway employees from other labor in general."

Charles Hayden, chairman of the Rock Island board, said: "Any action as logical as that taken by the Labor Board could not be unexpected by people who had given deep thought to the situation."

John B. Kerr, president of the New York, Ontario and Western, said that the removal of working conditions from the national basis will also satisfy the rank and file of employees. "I see nothing in the sixteen principles set forth by the Labor Board which makes them an unfair basis for the formation of the new rules," declared Mr. Kerr.

COUNT BECOMES MR. MINOTTO.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Count Giacomo Minotto, son-in-law of Louis Swift of Swift Packing Company, who was interned in the war period as enemy alien and alleged propagandist, obtained citizenship papers from Judge George A. Carpenter in the United States District Court to-day.

"Call me Mr. now, not Count," he said, after he had sworn allegiance to the United States.

WEAVERS STRIKE ENDS.

STONINGTON, Conn., April 15.—A weavers strike at the American Velvet Company's mill here, which has made 500 weavers, who received \$37,000 a month, ended December 25, ended to-day. The grievance was over operating looms, and a conference to-day found a basis for compromise.

BULLET TAKEN FROM LUNG WITHOUT AID OF A LANCET

Bronchoscope Makes Possible Its Removal With Forceps Through Throat and Mouth.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Extraction of a bullet from a lung, where it had become imbedded, through the breathing tubes and the throat has been accomplished at Jefferson Hospital. Not only that, the feat is said to be the first occasion when a bullet fired into a lung has been removed without the aid of a lancet.

Chronologically, the story started in Nanticoke, Luzerne county, last week, when and where Stanley Butt, a seventeen-year-old mine worker, was accidentally shot in the back. Application of an X-ray showed the bullet imbedded in the lung, where the Nanticoke and Wilkesbarre surgeons declared it would be almost certain death to apply a knife or lancet.

One of the surgeons mentioned the apparatus called the bronchoscope, which long has been in use at the Jefferson College and hospital for removing foreign objects from human interiors. He suggested that Butt make the journey here and take a chance on getting the bullet out through his throat rather than have it become a cause of hemorrhages. The bronchoscope was applied to Butt. With its aid the bullet was eliminated through the boy's throat and mouth.

The bronchoscope is a thin silver pipe, varying in length from twelve to sixteen inches and in diameter from one-tenth to one-eighth of an inch. It is connected with a small electric battery, by means of which a light is produced in the end of the tube, where also "magnifying glasses of varying strength can be inserted. Its principle is that of a periscope, but inverted. Instead of being used so one may look upward from below it enables one to look downward from above. Through the opening of the bronchoscope, forceps and other holding instruments may be inserted for the purpose of removing substances from the organs affected.

In the case of Butt the bronchoscope was inserted through the larynx and through the windpipe into the right lung. Butt left the hospital two days after the operation and went back to his home in Nanticoke.

MOVE TO AVERT SHIPPING STRIKE

Chairman of U. S. Board Seeks Basis of Peace on Wage Question.

With the marine engineers firm in their purpose to call a strike on all privately owned and operated American transoceanic and coastwise vessels on May 1 unless the owners withdraw their proposals for wholesale wage reductions, the United States Shipping Board moved yesterday to avert a tieup that would paralyze shipping.

Admiral Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, will confer in Washington to-day with W. P. Keen, assistant director of operation, and Darragh Delaney, director of the division of industrial relations of the Shipping Board, and it is understood that he will outline some plan which may be the basis of peace.

Prospects of a settlement brightened yesterday when a committee representing the operators agreed at a meeting with representatives of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association to take under advisement the counter proposals of the union.

They agreed to submit these proposals at a meeting of the American Steamship Owners' Association at the Whitehall Club, 17 Battery place, next Tuesday morning. It is understood that the United States Shipping Board will have proposals of its own to submit at this meeting, which may be in the form of a compromise between the proposal of the owners for a 25 to 30 per cent. reduction and the demand of the engineers for continuation of the prevailing scale.

The meeting yesterday was held in the offices of the owners' association at 17 Battery place and was attended by William S. Brown, national president of the engineers' union, and a group of union delegates representing all of the big branches of the union on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the Gulf States.

While it was in progress Admiral Benson, in Washington, discussed the situation with Secretary Davis of the Shipping Board, and their conference led to the circulation of a report that the labor department of the board would be asked to take a hand in the matter.

As matters stand the United States Shipping Board owns four-sevenths of the American ships, while the American Steamship Owners' Association owns three-sevenths. Future wages on the ships controlled by the board will depend upon the scale agreed upon between the association and the union.

HARDING MAY REVIEW FLEET.

Denby to Ask Him to Inspect Vessels Off Virginia Capes in May.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary Denby will invite President Harding to review the Atlantic fleet at sea off the Virginia Capes when the fleet comes north about May 1. Admiral Wilson's forces will leave Guantanamo about April 25 and will break up off the capes four or five days later, the individual ships going to their home yards for repairs.

MERCHANT KILLED BY FALL.

Gardner C. Leonard of Albany Went to Roof Alone.

ALBANY, April 15.—Gardner C. Leonard, 55, member of the wholesale and retail firm of Cottrell & Leonard, was instantly killed to-day when his body landed in some wreckage after a fall from the roof of the five story building.

Mr. Leonard went to the roof alone. He was a graduate of Williams College and leaves a widow and two children.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLS MOTHER.

THREE RIVERS, Que., April 15.—The eight-year-old son of Mrs. Alma Bidlo picked up a revolver he saw to-day in an Abitibi store where he went shopping with his mother. Unaware that it was loaded, he pointed it at her and pulled the trigger. She was killed instantly.

SALE BY AUCTION IN PARIS

ENGEL-GROS COLLECTION. Works by Masters of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Portraits of a Man by Hans HOLBEIN.

Important work by DAGUAN BOUVERET. European and Oriental Works of Art of High Interest. Ceramics, Rhages, Hispano-Moorish, Italian, Sardinian, China, cup of Saint-Porchaire, Enamel, Gobelins, French and Flemish Enamels of Limoges, Ivories, Jewels, Gold and Silver, Arms, Bronzes, Brassware, Leathers, Carved Wood, Furniture, Persian Bookbindings and Miniatures.

Important Gothic Tapestries. Magnificent Persian Carpet of the XVth Century. Embroideries and Materials, French, Venetian and Eastern Bookbindings of the XVth Century. Magnificent French Prayer Book of the XVth Century. Curious books of Friends of the XVth and XVIth Centuries, and Strassburg Incunabula.

On Monday, 30th Tuesday, 31st and Thursday, 2d, June, 1921. Exhibitions Private on the 28th of May. Public on May 29th, from 3 to 6 P. M.

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Cold Wave Grips London; Snow There and in Paris

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, April 15.

SUMMER weather was congealed to-day by a temperature lower than London had any day last winter. There were snow flurries and the ground was white, bringing the seriousness of the strike situation home to the people of London. News that the Triple Alliance had "cancelled" its threatened strike was greeted with cheering by the chilled crowds in the great centres.

After weeks of spring and even summer weather it snowed all yesterday and the ground was white, bringing the seriousness of the strike situation home to the people of London. News that the Triple Alliance had "cancelled" its threatened strike was greeted with cheering by the chilled crowds in the great centres.

CLEVER COMMONERS

CATCH HODGES IN TRAP

Lloyd George Snaps Catch and Shatters Alliance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, April 15.

In the lobby of the House of Commons this afternoon, amid the joyousness caused by the cancellation of the Triple Alliance strike, there was noticeable many mysterious handshakes and many knowing smiles. A story leaked out of how Frank Hodges, general secretary of the National Federation of Miners, was baited until he made the slip which was followed by the surprising crumbling of the Triple Alliance's plans.

It was stated that several Parliamentarians got their heads together yesterday and agreed that the atmosphere might be cleared if they could have some direct talk on the subject of the strike. Included in this group were a few King's Counselors who thought they had a case and wanted to bring it to trial. They retired to a committee room and asked Mr. Hodges and Herbert Smith, president of the miners' federation, to meet them informally. The Laborites acquiesced. For a time everything went along smoothly. Mr. Hodges acting as spokesman for the miners but standing pat on the question of their strike, and agreed that the miners were asked of him until Mr. Hodges was more or less pinned down. At a psychological moment a question was asked which might be compared to the old legal trap: "Have you stopped beating your wife yet?"

Then the man who has been generally thought to have been working all along for nationalization of the mines said it was purely and simply a wage question and explained that the miners were ready to abandon their demand for a national wage pool.

After the meeting with Mr. Hodges and Mr. Smith, the members of Parliament were asked of him until Mr. Hodges was more or less pinned down. At a psychological moment a question was asked which might be compared to the old legal trap: "Have you stopped beating your wife yet?"

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MINERS DESERTED; BIG MENACE ENDED

Continued from First Page

Mr. Hodges was then induced to make what appeared to be an equivalent concession, and when morning dawned Downing Street, which had been kept busy until 1 o'clock A. M., started to work feverishly in the belief that a settlement was in sight.

Later the Government with the mine owners gathered in the Board of Trade, but representatives of the miners failed to appear there, and it was not until the House of Commons had reassembled at 4 o'clock this afternoon that the final result of the work yesterday and today was known.

It was then that Mr. Lloyd George made his statement, which the members backed almost unanimously, even some Laborites and Asquithian Liberals applauding his statement. He read a letter addressed to the miners, in which he stood firmly on the ground that the only basis upon which a temporary settlement of the dispute might be had, included abandonment by the miners of their demands for a national wage pool and a national wage board. He declared that a national wage pool meant the reestablishment of Government control. He asserted that the Government was not supporting the mine owners.

Although the fight apparently has now settled down into a strike by the miners, the coal strike continues to have serious aspects, and to-night Great Britain is settling down to fight it out with the miners. All classes are sharing the burden of the fight, from the King, who to-night ordered that twenty-five tons of coal from the Windsor Castle cellars be distributed among needy domestic users in Windsor town.

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